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Senator Hale may be as good a Republi-

can as Senator Spooner, but the latter

never wins the applause of Pettigrew and

Allen.

It would add temporarily to the gaiety

of the town if the Hon. Frank Burke would

assail the Taggart machine in a speech in

Tomlinson Hall.

Is it not possible for Mr. Burke to con-

vince Democratic meetings that he is a

true Democrat without declaring himself a

Filipino partisan?

The men who attempted to corner cotton

in New York failed. There is too much

real cotton in this country for any set of

ambitious men to control the price. The

same is true of other staples.

While the courts of Kentucky are so un-

der vindictive passion that a Democratic

judge declared that he would not try a

sheep-killing dog in one of them, the

snarling of Democratic papers will not

harm anyone.

Leading Republicans of Wyoming say

the silver craze in that State has entirely

died out, and that it will give a handsome

Republican majority this year. It does

not count much in the Electoral College,

but the change of political conditions is

significant.

It would be interesting if not profitable

to have City Attorney Kern and the Hon.

Frank Burke go up and down the State

engaging in joint debates to show which

is the greater orator; but the public is re-

minded that Mr. Kern is consecrated to

railroad track elevation.

A local organization of negroes in Wash-

ington wired Queen Victoria on her birth-

day: "Congratulations to you and your

army in crushing out the Boers, so deadly

opposed to the black race of Africa." This

shows better appreciation of the Boer

character than many white men possess.

Representative Bartholdi, who sympa-

thizes with the Boers, in correcting a state-

ment to the effect that he apologized to

the President for being at the pro-Boer

meeting in Washington, says that Mr. Mc-

Kinley's heart goes out toward the Boers

as warmly as that of any humane, liberty-

loving American.

Mr. Coogan, the Tammany statesman who

is willing to pay \$100,000 for second place

on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, was formerly

a furniture dealer in the Bowery district

of New York. It is said he called Mr.

Crocker in London, who approved of his

making the contribution. With Bryan in

the White House and Coogan presiding of-

fice of the Senate the grand old Demo-

cratic party could afford to take a rest.

Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, is

quoted as favoring the nomination of Rep-

resentative Dolliver, of Iowa, for Vice

President. Mr. Dolliver is a very bright

man, in the prime of life, and a better or-

ator than Bryan. "We do not need his

strength in Iowa," says General Grosvenor,

"but what a power he would be in the

Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Kan-

sas, Nebraska and Washington." General

Grosvenor's supposed nearness to the

President gives some significance to this

suggestion.

Dispatches from London have mentioned

the sudden appearance and enormous sales

of pictures, buttons and little flags in con-

nection with the recent popular demonstra-

tions, and now British commercial pride

is shocked to learn that they were im-

ported from this country. The largest Lon-

don dealer in them says Birmingham man-

ufacturers could not furnish them at all,

and in no other country were they manu-

factured as neatly and cheaply as in the

United States. Thus America leads in small

things as in great.

It is announced that Senator Scott, of

West Virginia, who is a member of the

Republican national committee, will urge

upon the coming national convention the

adoption of the Payne plan of selecting

delegates upon the basis of Republican

votes polled. This should be done. There

is no Republican organization in most

Southern States except to send delegates

to the national convention. Over this mat-

ter the various office-seeking factions fight,

carrying their miserable squabbles to the

national convention. All of the contested

delegations are from Southern States in

which no real canvass is made prior to

elections. There is no reason why the Phi-

ladelphia convention should not change the

basis of representation from States to Re-

publican votes.

The Washington Post, now hostile to the

administration, yet not so unfair as to

be able to see both sides of a case, sharply

criticizes the Methodist General

Conference for selecting one Dickie, editor

of the New Voice, as chairman of the com-

mittee to consider the subject of the army

canteen, on the ground that he "has man-

aged to get into banquet halls where the

President has been a guest of honor and

has made a specialty of publishing in his

paper sundry allegations that have been

branded as absolutely false—utterly, totally and meanly false," and "no other paper in the United States, no organ of party or faction, no yellow Journal, no metropolitan monger of scandals, has treated the President of the United States on any single occasion with a title of the malignant scurrility that is the fixed habit of the New Voice." The Post is surprised that such a man is placed at the head of the committee on temperance by the heads of the church of which the President himself is a member. The Post might have gone further and expressed surprise that the church permits such a man as Dickie, whom it charges with being a spy and a malignant falsifier, to be a member of it. Is not malignant slander forbidden by the Discipline of the Methodist Church?

A NEW POLICY OF INFAMY.

It is not necessary to await the meeting of the Democratic national convention for assurance that the party will take the unpatriotic and anti-American side of all issues growing out of the war with Spain. It has taken that side of every important question for years past, whether of domestic or foreign policy. This is partly owing to an inherent tendency to do wrong, a spirit of innate evil, and partly owing to the fact that the Republican party takes the patriotic side of every question, and the average Democrat would rather be unpatriotic than with Republicans. This rule has become so inviolable that, given any question, issue or policy with an American and an un-American side, a patriotic and an unpatriotic side, and it is easy to predict in advance where the two parties will be found. It was so during the war, during the period of reconstruction, in every phase of the financial question, in all issues involving the public credit, on the question of protection to American industries, and now it is so on the question of establishing the authority of the United States in our new possessions.

Nothing could have been more un-American than the Hawaiian policy of the Democratic party, rightly characterized at the time as a policy of infamy. Americans have short memories, but they should not forget that it has been only six years since a Democratic administration reversed the American policy of recognizing the Republic of Hawaii and annexing the islands to the United States, ordered the American flag hauled down, and tried to re-establish a rotten monarchy under an odious Queen. To accomplish this result, which would have been an eternal disgrace to the Nation and the flag, a Democratic President and a Democratic secretary of state engaged in an intrigue with avowed enemies of the United States in Hawaii, and the Democratic party, with comparatively few individual exceptions, indorsed their efforts to carry out the policy of infamy. Had this policy succeeded the American flag would have been lowered in disgrace where it had been raised in honor; we should not have had Honolulu as a halfway point and stopping place for our ships and soldiers during the war with Spain and the campaign in the Philippines; a dusky Queen would now be reigning over Hawaii, and the present dominant position of the United States in the Pacific ocean would be an impossibility. The Democratic policy of infamy relative to Hawaii was a policy of impotency as well, for if it had succeeded the fruits of our war with Spain would have been like dead sea apples, turning to ashes on the lips. It was so unpatriotic and un-American that a committee of the Senate reported, and the Senate adopted the report, that "the order to lower the American flag was unlawful" and that "the President had no right to reopen the predetermined legality of the provisional government." This report was written by a Democratic senator, Morgan, of Alabama, who is one of the few patriotic Democrats now opposing his party's policy on the question of expansion.

The same unpatriotic and anti-American spirit marks the Democratic policy regarding our new possessions. The time for discussing expansion as an academic or constitutional question is past. We have expanded, and it is a closed question. Whether we are in Porto Rico and the Philippines in accordance with manifest destiny, by the decree of Providence, as the trustees of the Almighty, or by virtue of the prowess of American soldiers and sailors does not matter. We are there, and the question is whether we shall remain or retreat. It is idle to discuss whether the Constitution authorizes the acquisition of foreign territory or not. The acquisition is already made, and the question is whether we shall hold it, thus showing the world that it is not possible for an American to be rational in office. We must prove that we can and we must prove that we can rule in office is sure of detection and punishment, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," that abuses are sure to be exposed and reformed. Doing that, we shall present the reverse of Spain's example; doing that, we shall discharge our duty, a duty from which there is no retreat except at the impossible price of eternal infamy.

That is the right view. A party cannot be disgraced by the way a racial traitor administration, but it may be by the way the administration treats its race. When the Goebel bill was pending in the Kentucky Legislature Mr. Watterson's newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, said:

The Goebel bill will never be enacted into law. The Democrats of Kentucky have not sunk so low as that. There is a limit even to the fury of factional passion. There are bounds set upon the prosperous rapacity of sectional leadership.

But the Goebel bill was passed, and since that time the Courier-Journal has been the eager champion of his election, declaring even that the law left no chance for doubt regarding the results of elections in Kentucky.

Senator Pettigrew has had so much to say about the carnival of fraud in Cuba that men in South Dakota have recalled the fact that when the treasurer of that State was on trial for stealing twice as much as Neely got, Senator Pettigrew admitted under oath, that he borrowed several thousand dollars from the treasurer when he knew that he was short in his accounts. Of course, he did not inform the authorities of the knowledge he possessed of the delinquency of the treasurer, but seemed to use that knowledge to increase the shortage for his own benefit.

Hon. Frank B. Burke, who would like to be the Democratic nominee for Governor, said in a speech at Anderson: "Were I a Filipino as I am an American, I would not lay down my arms nor stop warring on American soldiers as long as there was an American soldier's foot on Philippine soil." This is a paraphrase of

THE TRUST FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

The prosecution which the attorney general of New York has brought against the American Ice Company on the ground that it is a monopoly in restriction of trade promises to test the power of existing legislation in that State to restrain monopolistic combinations. The case is attracting much attention in New York. The present ice company controlling the market in New York is a combination of the ice companies which have hitherto supplied the city. Several of Tammany's leaders are shareholders in the company, which controls the ice supply in store in Maine and other ice-producing regions. It has been discovered that the company has control of the city docks, which can be used to distribute ice

to the exclusion of any competitor. Thus prepared, the combination has advanced the price of ice to 60 cents a hundred pounds, which has created a storm of protest.

The attorney general of the State has announced his purpose to bring an action to forfeit the certificate under which this corporation, which obtained its charter in another State, is permitted to do business in New York. This action directly involves the issue whether a corporation can evade the laws of a given State against monopoly by the device of securing a charter in another State and using that charter to continue its business in defiance of the laws of the first State. It would seem to those who take a practical view of the matter that one State should not have power to enable a corporation to enter another State and violate its laws. If this is not the case—if New Jersey can authorize a corporation to come into Indiana and violate its laws regarding the regulation of corporations—it is time that there should be some federal legislation conferring authority upon States to protect themselves against one another. This is the issue which will be tried in New York, consequently the proceedings are of great interest to the people in Indiana as well as in New York. To restrict the designs of combinations in restraint of trade, one case faithfully tried is of more value in determining the scope of trusts than all the anti-trust resolutions which both parties can adopt this year. In addition to the suit which the attorney general has brought, a criminal proceeding has been begun against the officers of the company and a Supreme Court action against the city officials for favoritism. Governor Roosevelt is considering a proposition to impanel a special grand jury to consider the criminal phase of the question.

A COLD-HEARTED STATISTICIAN.

"Oh, Uncle Tom, my heart is broken!"

"What, again? That's the third time this week, isn't it?"

"You got well of the grip in a hurry, Mrs. Wiggs?"

"Yes, I had to; Mr. Wiggs got it."

"This Queer World."

Isabel—Hate to give cook my old frocks.

Clara—Why?

Isabel—Oh, it is expensively to see how much better they look on her than they do on me.

Trying Hard to Be Funny.

She—Oh, William, here's an account of a man

who swallowed a needle in a piece of straw-

berry short cake!

He—Dear me, the strawberries must have

been real emerald bags.

Genius by the Peck.

Artist—Had to sell my agricultural painting

for \$1.

Artist's Friend—That's a highway robbery.

What made it go so low?

Artist—A traveling merchant on the art

committee claimed there was only \$250

worth of corn in the whole thing.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The people of Indiana will sustain Gov-

ernor Mount in refusing to be a party to a

judicial murder—Madison Courier.

Lack of time is probably the chief prevent-

ive of Mr. Neely from restoring Fort Castle

and stealing the bomb that blew up the

Maine—Logansport Journal.

In upholding the Kentucky Constitution

the United States supreme court has

ruled against the action of the Kentucky

governor—Evansville Journal.

The exploitation of our colonies should be

discouraged by the prompt railroading to

the penitentiary of every man who

steals a loaf of bread in Cuba—Rico or the

Philippines—Anderson Bulletin.

Not only the good Democrats but a good

many others deeply regret the conquest of

the Democratic party by Populism. And

many others believe that the two fugitive

democrats that Bryan "is an unsafe, un-

steady and a dangerous man"—Columbus

Republican.

Messrs. Bryan and Towne are both typi-

cal "boy orators." Towne orated at the

early age of eighteen, and his mouth has

not been completely closed since. Mr. Bry-

an, too, was a boy orator, and he will

leave with a metaphor on his lips—Mar-

ion News.

The Republicans of Kentucky are made

of stern stuff, and though they have met

with temporary defeat they will build up

another bold fight at the ballot box. They

will not allow Goebelism to flourish in

Kentucky for the next five months—South

Bend Tribune.

No more shall be taken from Indiana

to be tried by a court organized to convict

—James A. Mount, Indiana is under obli-

gations to Governor Mount for so well de-

fining its position. Years ago there were

many who would have been glad to see

the State taken back to involuntary serv-

itude and to-day men unopposed by the

people are in the State in free in-

dependence—Terre Haute Express